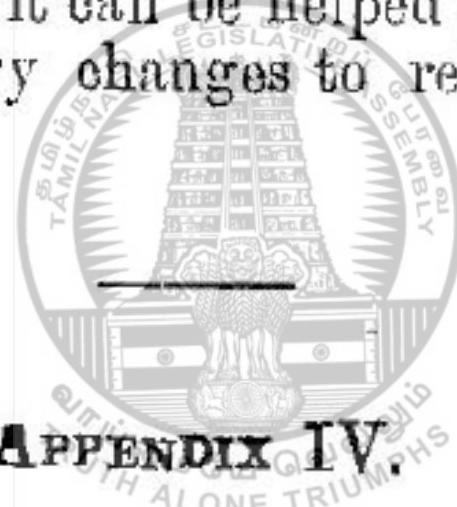


[5th March 1925]

result that it ferments and gets blown to the surface, especially in the middle of the day. If only narrower trenches not more than 18 to 20 inches in depth are made and not more than 6 inches of night-soil are put into each trench and the trenches are properly covered then and there, there would be very little offence. I am satisfied that the trenching ground would not contaminate the complainants' water-supply nor would it seriously vitiate their atmosphere. But some amount of offence is inseparable from a trenching ground, however well it is managed. Personally I consider that the complaints are mainly due to the fact that the complainants take short cut across the trenching ground to their village and the foot-path lies within a few feet off the trenches. Naturally they feel the offence.

Suggestion has been made to shift this trenching ground to a site about 4 to 6 furlongs further away from the present site. The present depot is itself very far out of the town and coolies get there with great difficulty. It is absolutely impossible unless motor lorries are introduced to cart refuse from the distant parts of the town which are 4 to 6 miles away to the depot proposed. The question of shifting the present trenching ground cannot therefore be considered till a change in the system of carting is first introduced. It is not my intention to recommend the continuance of the present depot any longer than it can be helped; but it must continue till the Council can effect the necessary changes to remove the depot to a further distant spot.



**APPENDIX IV.**

[Vide answer to question No. 386 asked by Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 796 supra.]

**G.O. No. 1598, Law (Education), dated 16th October 1924.**

The Government sanction the distribution of subsidies to the taluk boards mentioned in annexure I to these proceedings to enable them to open new elementary schools for boys in villages with a population of 1,000 and above, now unprovided with schools, in the areas under their jurisdiction. The total number of schools to be opened is 825 and the annual cost of their maintenance is Rupees 2,38,092. A sum of Rs. 100 will also be provided for the equipment of each school.

2. The presidents of the taluk boards are requested to take steps for the opening of the schools on the 1st November 1924. The location of the schools should be settled in consultation with the District Educational Officers concerned.

3. The presidents of the taluk boards and the departmental inspecting officers should endeavour to obtain, if possible, from the villagers houses free of rent for the location of the schools. Charges on the equipment of schools should be kept as low as possible.

5th March 1925]

4. Sanction is accorded to the payment to the taluk boards in the current official year of the sum specified against each, in column 8 of Annexure I to these proceedings.

5. An intensive educational survey of the Saidapet taluk has been completed and with a view to facilitate the introduction of universal elementary education in this area, the Government are pleased to sanction subsidies to enable the taluk board to open schools in the fourteen villages shown in annexure II. The annual cost of maintenance of the schools is 6,480 and the non-recurring charges on equipment amount to Rs. 1,400. The taluk board is requested to open schools in these villages on the 1st November 1924. Sanction is accorded to the payment to the taluk board in the current year of a sum of Rs. 2,160 towards the cost of maintenance of these schools and of Rs. 1,400 towards their equipment.

6. The Accountant-General is requested to arrange for the payment in the current official year to the Saidapet taluk board of a sum of Rs. 3,560 and to the other taluk boards mentioned in annexure I, of the sum noted against each in column 8 thereof. The presidents of the taluk boards concerned should present the necessary bills at the treasury for obtaining payment or adjustment of the amount sanctioned. The amounts are contributions to the Elementary Education fund and should be credited thereto.

7. The savings, if any, in the amounts ordered to be paid in paragraph 6 above will be deducted from the subsidies payable in 1925-26 for the maintenance of these schools.

8. The total expenditure of Rs. 1,61,504 will be met from the following sources :—

(1) Rupees 1·60 lakhs from the Supplementary grant of Rs. 1·60 lakhs under "31-C (b) (iii)—Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for primary education—for opening additional elementary schools"—voted by the Legislative Council at the meeting held on the 10th October 1924, and

(2) Rupees 1,504 from the provision of rupees one lakh under "31-C (b) (iii)—Education—Primary—Grants to local bodies for construction of primary school buildings".

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

V. T. KRISHNAMA ACHARIYAR,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

" Presidents of Taluk Boards concerned.

" Presidents of District Boards concerned.

" Presidents of District Educational Councils concerned.

" Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

" Accountant-General (through Finance).

" Finance Department.

[5th March 1925]

*Annexure I.*

Name of Taluk Board. (1)	Number of schools proposed to be opened. (2)	Annual cost.						Total amount to be paid during current year, i.e., columns (6) and (7).
		Pay of teachers at Rs. 19 per mensem for 75 per cent of teachers who will be trained and at Rs. 15 per mensem for the rest who will be untrained. (3)	Rent at Rs. 4 per mensem and contingencies at Rs. 2 per mensem per school. (4)	Total annual cost, i.e., columns (3) and (4). (5)	Cost of maintenance in current year, i.e., from 1st November 1924. (6)	Equipment at Rs. 100 per school. (7)		
Anantapur district— Gooty .. ..	24	5,184	1,728	6,912	2,804	2,400	4,704	
Aroot, South— Cuddalore .. ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Chidambaram .. ..	11	2,364	792	3,156	1,052	1,100	2,152	
Tirukkoyilar .. ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Tindivanam .. ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Vridhachalam .. ..	5	1,092	360	1,452	484	500	984	
Bellary district— Adoni .. ..	1	228	72	300	100	100	200	
Chingleput district— Chingleput .. ..	19	4,092	1,388	5,460	1,820	1,900	3,720	
Chittoor district— Chittoor .. ..	9	1,956	648	2,604	868	900	1,768	
Madanapalle .. ..	36	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Coimbatore district— Coimbatore .. ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Pollachi .. ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Paladam .. ..	28	6,048	2,016	8,064	2,688	2,800	5,488	
Cuddapah district— Rayachoti .. ..	10	2,184	720	2,904	968	1,000	1,968	
Ganjam district— Berampur .. ..	9	1,956	648	2,604	868	900	1,768	
Chiacole .. ..	21	4,548	1,524	6,080	2,020	2,100	4,120	
Chatrapur .. ..	2	456	144	600	200	200	400	
Gbumsur .. ..	2	456	144	600	200	20	400	
Godavari district— Peddapuram .. ..	3	636	216	852	284	300	584	
Pithapuram .. ..	7	1,500	504	2,004	668	700	1,268	
Guntur district— Ongole .. ..	6	1,320	432	1,752	584	600	1,184	
Kanara, South— Udipi .. ..	27	5,820	1,944	7,764	* 1,352	* 1,400	* 2,752	
Mangalore .. ..	24	5,184	1,728	6,912	2,804	2,400	4,04	
Condapur .. ..	17	3,684	1,224	4,908	† 1,152	† 1,200	† 2,352	
Karkal .. ..	9	1,956	648	2,604	868	900	1,768	
Kasaragode .. ..	26	5,610	1,872	7,512	‡ 2,804	‡ 2,400	‡ 4,704	

\* Provision for the opening of 14 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.

\* Provision for the opening of 12 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.

† Provision for the opening of 24 schools as it is reported that more schools cannot be opened for want of proper accommodation and suitable teachers.

5th March 1925]

*Annexure I—cont.*

Name of Taluk Board. (1)	Number of schools proposed to be opened. (2)	Annual cost.						Total amount to be paid during ourrent year, i.e., columns (6) and (7). (8)
		Pay of teachers at Rs. 19 per month for 75 per cent of teachers who will be trained and at Rs. 16 per month for the rest who will be untrained. (3)	Rent at Rs. 4 per mensem and contingencies at Rs. 2 per mensem per school. (4)	Total annual cost, i.e., columns (3) and (4). (5)	Cost of maintenance in current year, i.e., from 1st November 1924. (6)	Equipment at Rs. 100 per school. (7)		
Kistna district— Bandar ..	6	1,820	482	1,752	584	600	1,184	
Kurnool district— Koilkuntla ..	4	864	288	1,152	384	400	784	
Kurnool ..	2	456	144	600	200	200	400	
Dhone ..	7	1,500	504	2,004	688	700	1,368	
Markapur ..	25	5,412	1,800	7,212	2,404	2,500	4,904	
Malura district— Usilampatti ..	20	4,320	1,440	5,760	1,920	2,000	3,920	
Dindigal ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Melur ..	25	5,412	1,800	7,212	2,404	2,500	4,904	
Malabar district— Palghat ..	12	2,592	864	3,456	1,152	1,200	2,352	
Kurumbaranad ..	12	2,592	864	3,456	1,152	1,200	2,352	
Walluvanad ..	20	4,320	1,440	5,760	1,920	2,000	3,920	
Ponnani ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Chirakkal ..	4	864	288	1,152	384	400	784	
Ernad ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
The Nilgiris district— Nilgiris District Board.	6	1,820	482	1,752	584	600	1,184	
Ramnad district— Ramnad ..	25	5,412	1,800	7,212	2,404	2,500	4,904	
Salem district— Salem ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Trichinopoly district— Lalgudi ..	3	636	216	852	284	300	584	
Karur ..	9	1,956	648	2,604	868	900	1,768	
Udayarpalayam ..	9	1,956	648	2,604	868	900	1,768	
Trichinopoly ..	20	4,320	1,440	5,760	1,920	2,000	3,920	
Perambalur ..	3	636	216	852	284	300	584	
Vizagapatam district— Vizagapatam ..	23	4,956	1,656	6,612	2,204	2,300	4,504	
Narasspatam ..	30	6,504	2,160	8,664	2,888	3,000	5,888	
Total ..	825	178,692	59,400	2,38,092	77,444	80,500	1,57,944	

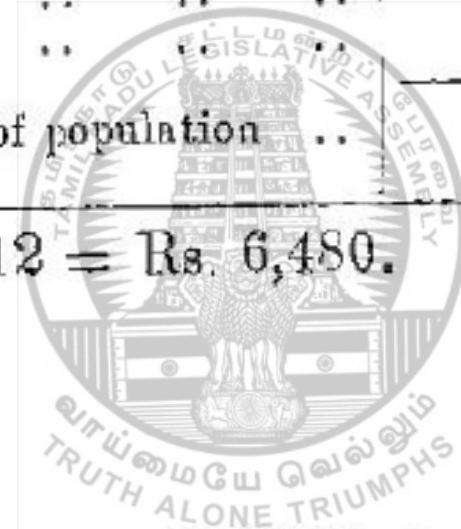
[5th March 1925]

*Annexure II.*

Statement showing the number of additional schools to be opened in the Saidapet taluk.

Village number.	Name of village.	Number of teachers.	Pay.	Contingencies.	Total cost per month.
1	Kathivakkam (Thalankuppam)	2	45	5	50
2	Ernavur (Kasikoilkuppam)	1	25	5	30
4	Kadapakkam (Andarkuppam)	1	25	5	30
6	Thiyambakkam (Cheri)	1	25	5	30
9	Vilangadupakkam	2	45	5	50
11	Tirthakariyampattu (Cheri)	2	45	5	50
26	Manali	2	45	5	50
73	Naduvakkrai	1	25	5	30
143	Perungudi	1	25	5	30
159	Nemilicheri	1	25	5	30
161	Sembakkam	1	25	5	30
172	Tiruvanjeri (Cheri)	1	25	5	30
182	Chittalapakkam	2	45	5	50
190	Semanjeri (Thoppu)	2	45	5	50
Fourteen centres of population		20	470	70	540

Cost per year =  $540 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 6,480.$



## APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 398 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th March 1925, page 806 supra.]

*From the Commissioner of Labour, D. Dis. No. 369, dated the 28th July 1924.*

With reference to paragraph 7 of G.O. No. 1890, Law (General), dated the 25th June 1924, I have the honour to state that the emigrants shipped at Madras consist largely of people from Telugu districts and of these whole families emigrate.

From Negapatam the emigrants are principally Tamils, the majority of whom prefer to go over alone, leaving their wives to work in India.

For the same reason the percentage of children is smaller from Negapatam than from Madras. All emigration from the west coast passed through Negapatam and these men never take their wives or families with them. The percentage of females to males among voluntary emigrants does not exceed 5 per cent. They principally come from the Tinnevelly district.